APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,803	05/31/2001	Hal Hjalmar Ottesen	ROC920010046US1	1274

7590 02/12/2004	EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 02/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _31 May 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _31 May 2001_ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _2_ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 22 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim states

that "...the processor is further configured to store each index sequence is stored in one

or more logic blocks...", which is grammatically incorrect. Appropriate correction is

required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

3.   (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Oyamada et al., Patent #5,617,333, hereinafter Oyamada and Ding, Patent #5,883,823.

5.   With regard to claim 1, Oyamada teaches partitioning an image into a

predetermined number of data blocks (see column 3, lines 38-50), storing in a memory

unit before transmission (see column 6, lines 35-42), retrieving (receiving) data from the

data storage device (see column 12, lines 7-22 and figure 15), and reconstructing the

data (see column 12, lines 31-39 and lines 55-64). Oyamada, however, doesn't teach

using odd/even index sequencing of the matrix. Ding teaches, a system for storing a

matrix of video data, similar to that of Oyamada, but further teaches odd/even index

sequencing (see column 4, lines 60-66 and figure 7). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Oyamada and Ding before him at

the time the invention was made to modify the image processing system of Oyamada to

use the odd/even storage means as did Ding. One would have been motivated to make

such a combination because with odd/even indexing a more representative replacement

block can be generated, should an error occur.

6.   With regard to claim 2, which teaches the multimedia data selected form still

image data and video image data, Oyamada further teaches, in claim 12, the use of still

images, and in column 11, lines 10-25, the use of video data.

7.   With regard to claims 3, 13, and 20, which teach disabling a data recovery

procedure programmed on the data storage device, Oyamada further teaches, in

column 3, lines 20-50 and lines 38-51, disabling the default data recovery procedure of

retransmitting the data, and to use a system of estimating the block with it's associated

blocks.

8.   With regard to claim 4, which teaches multimedia data representing an image

having i times j pixels, Oyamada further teaches, in column 3, lines 38-50, partitioning

an image into a predetermined number of data blocks.

9.   With regard to claims 5 and 14, which teach an image having i times j subimages

and wherein the i by j matrix corresponds to the i times j subimages, Oyamada further

teaches, in column 3, lines 38-50, partitioning an image into a predetermined number of

data blocks.

10.   With regard to claims 6 and 15, which teach compressing the subimages before

storing the i by j matrix in the data storage device, and decompressing the

reconstructed i by j matrix to render the image, Oyamada further teaches, in column 1,

lines 7-15 and figure 2, the compression and decompression of the data, it can be

further seen from figure 2 that the encoding (compression) is done before transferring

the data to be stored on the other system, where it is decoded (decompressed) to

render the image.

11.   With regard to claims 7, 16, and 21, which teach the odd/even index sequencing

comprising: and odd/odd, odd/even, even/odd, and even/even index sequencing, Ding

further teaches, in column 4, lines 60-66 and figure 7, odd/even index sequencing in

which there are four index groups even-row-even-column, even-row-odd-column, odd-

row-even-column, and odd-row-odd-column.

13.   With regard to claims 8, 17, and 22, which teach index sequences being stored in

logic blocks in the data storage device, Oyamada further teaches, in column 12, lines 7-

22 and figure 15, the index sequences being store in the receiver sides memory, where

memory is known to be made up of blocks of data.

14.   With regard to claim 9, which teaches each index sequence stored in one or

more logic blocks in the data storage device, Oyamada further teaches, in column 12,

lines 7-22 and figure 15, the index sequences being store in the receiver sides memory,

where memory is known to be made up of blocks of data.

15.   With regard to claim 10, which teaches when logic is flawed, assigning one or

more fixed values for one or more portions of the index sequences contained in the

flawed logic, Oyamada further teaches, in column 10, lines 14-45, replacing flawed data

with a selected substitution block stored in memory.

16.   With regard to claims 11, 18, and 23, which teach when logic is flawed,

interpolating one or more replacement values for one or more portions of the index

sequences contained in the flawed logic, Oyamada further teaches, in column 1, lines

15-19, when data has been lost interpolating with a substation data.

17.   With regard to claim 12, which teaches a signal bearing medium, comprising a

program which, executed by a processor, Oyamada teaches partitioning an image into a

predetermined number of data blocks (see column 3, lines 38-50), storing in a memory

unit before transmission (see column 6, lines 35-42), retrieving (receiving) data from the

data storage device (see column 12, lines 7-22 and figure 15), and reconstructing the

data (see column 12, lines 31-39 and lines 55-64). Oyamada, however, doesn't teach

using odd/even index sequencing of the matrix. Ding teaches, a system for storing a

matrix of video data, similar to that of Oyamada, but further teaches odd/even index

sequencing (see column 4, lines 60-66 and figure 7). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Oyamada and Ding before him at

the time the invention was made to modify the image processing system of Oyamada to

use the odd/even storage means as did Ding. One would have been motivated to make

such a combination because with odd/even indexing a more representative replacement

block can be generated, should an error occur.

18.   With regard to claim 19, which teaches a server system for processing

multimedia data, Oyamada teaches, a processor (see column 10, lines 14-25), a

memory (see column 10, lines 14-25), one or more storage devices for storing

multimedia data (see column 10, lines 14-25), partitioning an image into a

predetermined number of data blocks (see column 3, lines 38-50), storing in a memory

unit before transmission (see column 6, lines 35-42), retrieving (receiving) data from the

data storage device (see column 12, lines 7-22 and figure 15), and reconstructing the

data (see column 12, lines 31-39 and lines 55-64). Oyamada, however, doesn't teach

using odd/even index sequencing of the matrix. Ding teaches, a system for storing a

matrix of video data, similar to that of Oyamada, but further teaches odd/even index

sequencing (see column 4, lines 60-66 and figure 7). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Oyamada and Ding before him at

the time the invention was made to modify the image processing system of Oyamada to

use the odd/even storage means as did Ding. One would have been motivated to make

such a combination because with odd/even indexing a more representative replacement

block can be generated, should an error occur.

Conclusion

19.   The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to

consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited

therein teach systems for storing and retrieving multimedia data.

20.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dennis G Bonshock whose telephone number is (703)

305-4668. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00

p.m.

21.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.

22.   Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

3900.

dgb

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173